11: Kennan--219 T-3 (1865) 1870 Koryak
116, 157, 574, 577 Reindeer

"The natural disposition of the Wandering Koraks is thoroughly good. They treat their women and children with great kindness; and during all my intercourse with them, extending over two years, I never saw a woman or child struck. Their honesty is remarkable. Frequently they would harness up a team of reindeer after we had left their tents in the morning, and overtake us at a distance of five or ten miles, with a knife, a pipe, or some such trifle which we had overlooked and forgotten in the hurry of departure. Our sledges, loaded with tobacco, beads, and trading goods of all kinds, were left unguarded outside their tents; but never, so far as we knew, was a single article stolen. We were treated by many bands with as much kindness and generous hospitality as I ever experienced in a civilized country and among Christian people; and if I had no money or friends, I would appeal to a band of Wandering Koraks for help with much more confidence than I would ask the same favor of many an American family. Cruel and barbarous they may be, according to our ideas of cruelty and barbarity; but they have never been known to commit an act of treachery, and I would trust my life as unreservedly in their hands as I would in the hands of any other uncivilized people whom I have ever known."

11: Kennan--232-233 T-3 (1865) 1870 Koryak
116, 181, 157, 178, 621 Maritime

"The settled Koraks of Penzhinsk Gulf are unquestionably the worst, ugliest, most brutal and degraded natives in all Northeastern Siberia. They do not number more than three or four hundred, and live in five different settlements along the sea-coast; but they made us more trouble than all the other inhabitants of Siberia and Kamtchatka together. They led, originally, a wandering life like the other Koraks; but, losing their deer by some misfortune or disease, they built them-[233]selves houses of drift-wood on the sea-coast, settled down, and now gain a scanty subsistence by fishing, catching seals, and hunting for carcasses of whales which have been killed by American whaling vessels, stripped of blubber, and then cast ashore by the sea. They are cruel and brutal in disposition, insolent to everybody, revengeful, dishonest, and untruthful. Everything which the Wandering Koraks are, they are not."

11: Kennan--233-234 T-3 (1865) 1870 Koryak
116, 157, 181 Reindeer

"From nearly all these demoralizing influences [RCH: to which the Maritime Koryaks are subject; see category 116, pp. 232-3] the Wandering Koraks are removed by the very nature of their life. They spend more of their time in the open air, they have healthier and better-balanced physical constitutions, they rarely see Russian traders or drink Russian vodka, and they are generally temperate, chaste, and manly in all their habits. As a natural consequence they are better men, morally, physically, and intel-[234] lectually, than the settled natives ever will or can be. I have very sincere and hearty admiration for many Wandering Koraks whom I met occasionally on the great Siberian 'toondras,' but their settled relatives are the worst specimens of men that I ever saw in all Northern Asia, from Behring's Straits to the Ural Mountains."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--289 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 157, 177, 576

"One of the main characteristics of these natives, [in Karaga--Analyst] as also of those of the island, was their unfailing politeness. They bowed and took off their caps with a grace and ease which seemed to come as naturally to them as to the most cultured members of civilized races, and the shake of the hands and the Russian salutation, 'Zdrastee,' seemed no more out of place among them than it would in the streets of St. Petersburg.

They were not, however, as simple either in their manners or in their dress as the inhabitants of Karaginski island, whom they also excelled in being able to speak Russian fairly well, whereas the latter were only acquainted with a few words of the language, and that only in the case of a very few individuals."

23: Krasheninnikov N-3 (1736-40) 1764 Koryak

any are caught in adultery, both parties are certainly condemned to death. For this reaſon the women ſeem to take pains to make themſelves diſagreeable; for they never waſh their faces or hands, nor comb their hair, and their upper garments are dirty, ragged, and torn, the beſt being worn underneath. This they are obliged to do on account of the jealouſy of their huſbands; who ſay, that a woman has no occaſion to adorn herſelf unleſs to gain the affections of a ſtranger, for her huſband loves her without that. On the contrary, the fixed *Koreki*, and *Tchukotſkoi*, look upon it as the trueſt mark of friendſhip, when they entertain a friend, to put him to bed with their wife or daughter; and a refuſal of this civility they conſider as the greateſt affront; and are even capable of murdering a man for ſuch a contempt. This happened to ſeveral *Ruſſian* Coſſacks before they were acquainted with the cuſtoms of the people. The wives of the fixed *Koreki* endeavour to adorn themſelves as much as poſſible, painting their faces, wearing fine cloaths, and uſing various means to ſet off their perſons. In their huts they ſit quite naked, even in the company of ſtrangers.

The whole nation is rude, paſſionate, revengeful, and cruel; and the wandering *Koreki* are alſo proud and vain: they imagine that no people in the world are ſo happy as themſelves, regarding all the accounts that ſtrangers give of the advantages of other countries, as ſo many lies and fables; for, ſay they, "If you could enjoy theſe advantages at home, what made you take ſo much trouble to come to us? You ſeem to want ſeveral things which we have; we, on the contrary, are ſatisfied with what we poſſeſs, and never come to you to ſeek any thing". One great reaſon of their pride and haughtineſs may be owing to the ſettled or fixed *Koreki*, who ſhew the greateſt fear and awe of them; ſo that if one of their deer-herds ſhould come to a hut of the latter, they all run out to meet him, treat him with the greateſt

23: Krasheninnikov N-3 (1736-40) 1764 Koryak

greateſt ceremony, and bear every affront. It was never heard that the ſettled *Koreki* did the leaſt injury to any of the wanderers; and this is ſo firmly believed, that our tax-gatherers think themſelves entirely ſafe, when they converſe with thoſe who live in huts, if they are guarded by one of the rein-deer *Koreki*: which may appear very ſtrange, conſidering that the ſettled *Koreki* are much their ſuperiors in ſtrength; and it can only be attributed to that general reſpect which poor people pay to the rich: for the poverty of the ſettled *Koreki* is ſo great, that they depend upon the others in a great meaſure for their cloathing. The rein-deer *Koreki* call the others their ſlaves, and treat them accordingly; but they behave very differently to the *Tchukotſkoi*, who are ſo terrible to them, that fifty of the rein-deer *Koreki* dare not ſtand againſt twenty of theſe; and if it was not for the protection of the Coſſacks of *Anadir*, the *Tchukotſkoi* would have rooted them out by this time. As every nation has ſomething commendable, ſo the *Koreki* are more honeſt and induſtrious than the *Kamtſchadales*, and ſeem to have a greater ſenſe of ſhame.

It is difficult to form an exact account of the numbers and different families of the *Koreki*, but it is thought that all together they are more numerous than the *Kamtſchadales*. They[1] live in ſuch places as abound with moſs for their rein-deer, without regarding the ſcarcity of wood or water: in the winter time they can uſe ſnow for water, and for firing moſs or graſs, of which they have plenty every where. Their manner of living, eſpecially in the winter time, is ſtill more diſagreeable than that of the *Kamtſchadales*: for being frequently obliged to change their habitations, the huts which they come into are all frozen; and when they begin to thaw them by the fires, which are uſually made of green ſhrubs or graſs, there ariſes a ſmoke, ſo pernicious to the eyes, that it is enough to blind a perſon entirely in one day.

1. [i.e.; the Reindeer Koryak -- Analyst]